

THE CELINA DEMOCRAT

C. C. CARLIN, Publisher and Proprietor

Office—Bible Building, second floor. Entrance 171 1/2 East Market street.
Office Phone 22
Residence Phone 311

FRIDAY, September 27, 1912

DEMOCRATIC TICKET

National
For President—WOODROW WILSON
For Vice President—THOMAS R. MARSHALL

State
For Governor—JAMES M. COX
For Lieutenant Governor—HUGH L. NICHOLS
For Comptroller of Public Accounts—ROBERT M. CROSSER
For Attorney General—TIMOTHY S. HOGAN
For Auditor of State—A. V. DONAHUE
For Treasurer of State—JOHN P. BRINNAN
For Secretary of State—CHARLES H. GRAVES
For State Commissioner of Schools—FRANK W. MILLER
For Supreme Court Clerk—FRANK MCKEAN
For Dairy and Food Commissioner—STANLEY L. STRODE
For members State Board of Public Works—WILLIAM SAMSE
For Judges of the Supreme Court—OSCAR NEWMAN
WILLIAM B. SCOFFIELD
J. FOSTER WILKINS
Presidential Elector—at Large—NELSON MCBRIDE
JOHN MCKENNEY
ERNEST B. SCHNEIDER

District
For State Senator, 2nd District—DANIEL H. MOONEY

County
For Representative—C. J. C. WINTERMUTH
For Probate Judge—ORVILLE RAUDABAUGH
For Clerk of Courts—WALTER JOHNSON
For Prosecuting Attorney—BURL A. MYERS
For Sheriff—SHULL M. FISHER
For Auditor—JOHN F. STINEBUNKER
For Treasurer—FRANK DENKLE
For County Commissioners—BERNARD EVERS
HENRY REIDERS
ANDREW BRUNSICK
For Surveyor—DILLON R. SMALLER
For Recorder—HENRY STELZER
For Coroner—FRANK E. AYERS

Members of Democratic County Central Committee

H. B. Bennett, Chairman, Massena.
C. J. Thomas, Secretary, Celina, R.D. 10.
J. E. Snyder, Williams.
John H. Bowers, Bartlettville.
Chas. Stenning, Coldwater.
H. J. Steiner, Celina.
James M. Carlin, Celina.
J. M. Winter, Celina.
Albert Meraman, Celina.
F. B. Fruting, Celina.
S. J. Hallinger, Coldwater.
S. J. Livingston, Mercer.
Glen Eckhart, Rockford.
Ella Pond, Rockford.
Irvin Hale, Montezuma.
Otto Summers, Ft. Recovery.
W. O. Stiemmer, Ft. Recovery.
J. E. Hart, Ft. Recovery.
John Hever, Celina, R.D. 8.
Henry Lemke, Celina, R.D. 8.
Daniel Myers, Celina.
Jacob Betzel, Celina, R.D. 1.
Joseph Goecke, Maria Stein.
Fred Lippert, Maria Stein.
Alpha T. Miller, Mendon.
Robert Steinhauser, Ft. Recovery.
Mabel C. Trickle, Rockford.
H. J. Harting, St. Henry.
C. P. Snyder, Mendon.
W. W. Schreyer, Ft. Recovery.
Ben Vonderhaar, Ft. Recovery.

Executive Committee

J. D. Johnson, F. E. Kenney
John B. Albers, Albert Meraman
Frank Feltz, T. E. Williams
Augustus Karna
H. A. Miller, Chairman, Celina
J. K. Carlin, Secretary, Celina

RECORD BREAKER WAS OPENING

Of Democratic State Campaign in Columbus.

ELOQUENT SPEAKERS CHARM

Governor Woodrow Wilson, Congressman James M. Cox, United States Senator Gore, Mayor Newton D. Baker and State Candidates Given Overtures When They Speak.

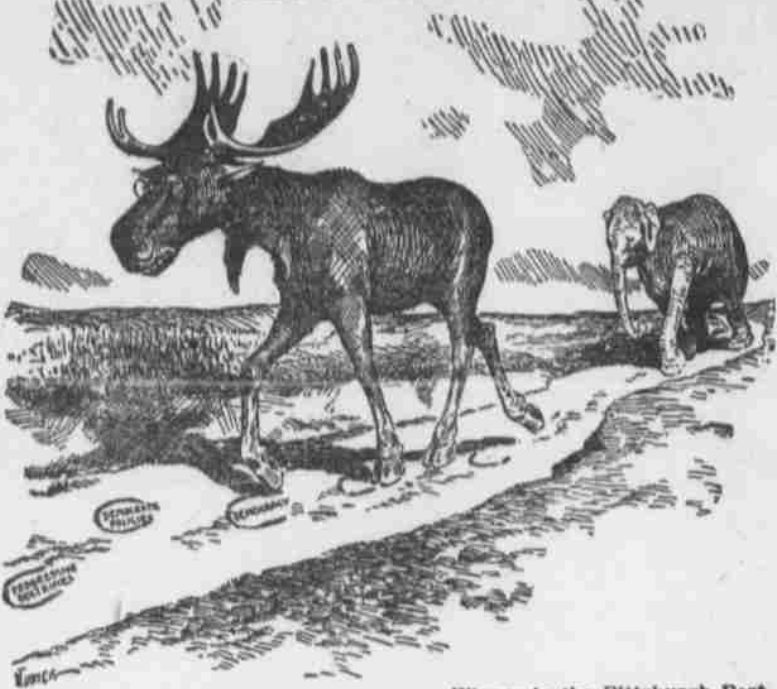
Columbus, O., (Special).—With a flow of oratory from the lips of several of the party's most eminent leaders, including Governor Woodrow Wilson, presidential candidate; Congressman James M. Cox, candidate for governor; United States Senator T. P. Gore of Oklahoma, Mayor Newton D. Baker and candidates on the state ticket, the Ohio Democratic campaign, was opened here last Friday before an enormous crowd—the largest and most enthusiastic that ever attended a similar event in the old Buckeye state.

The strenuous program arranged was carried out in full and without delay. The president and gubernatorial candidates spoke at an organizational meeting at 1 p. m. in Memorial hall, addressed a large audience of college presidents, professors, school superintendents, teachers and students in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium at 2:30 p. m., discussed the issues before an assemblage of business men and commercial travelers in the Astor theater at 3:15 p. m., called upon Governor Harmon in the Ohio executive offices, greeted thousands of electors, women and Princeton alumni at a public reception at the Southern hotel, occupied places of honor in a monster innumerable parade that was featured with a grand pyrotechnical display, and closed the day by addressing a monster evening meeting in Memorial hall commencing at 7:30 p. m.

Congressman Cox spoke in part as follows:

"The issue in Ohio, so far as pure-

The Followers.



—Winner in the Pittsburgh Post.

are more than mere personal political matters to be reconciled. The conclusion is justified that if either branch of the Republican party were to succeed at the polls the confusion in both administration and legislation would be greater than it now is in the internal affairs of that once great organization. There is neither harmony of policy nor cohesion in action, and if the state government were given over to either wing public affairs would be drawn into a mess much the same as the presidency was recently lowered in a regrettable controversy.

Put Friends in Office.
"Third—Since positive expression in behalf of a progressive charter of government has recently been made, it is not both important and proper that the state government be placed in charge of the political party which showed an earnest interest in the new order of things by helping to adopt it? A Republican administration would hardly be installed in any relation to carry out a Democratic platform, nor would it seem logical to intrust the new charter of state in the hands of a party that has manifested, if not opposition, then at least indifference of non-support.

"The regular Republican convention in June gave no endorsement of any of the amendments, but expressed an intent to carry the enabling constitutional rights into law if they were ratified by the people. It was the old story of evading every controversial question. The succeeding wing of the Republican party endorsed the amendments after they had been voted on. It was significant that the advocacy of the major amendments was left almost entirely to the Democratic leaders of the state. Neither the regular nor the insurgent nominee of the Republican party for governor raised his voice in their behalf.

"Our Republican brethren have for years contended that the tariff should be revised by its friends. If consistency is a noticeable virtue this year, then they must subscribe to the propriety of having the new state charter set in motion by its friends.

"Of infinitely greater importance, however, than the supremacy of party, is the adoption of a program of progress in our state government—and the courageous adoption of such laws as our best thought and experience suggest regardless of the departure made from the beaten paths of the past. I am not here to urge the election of men because they are Democrats, nor the defeat of anyone because he is a Republican. But I contend most earnestly in behalf of the Democratic platform adopted in Toledo. It is sound in reason and humanitarian in spirit and intent. It is the most courageous declaration of principles ever enunciated by any political party in Ohio. At the time of its adoption it was apparent that there would be a division in the opposing party. The selfish usages of other days, the influence of the circumstances that surrounded the Toledo convention, would have suggested a cautious program, a meaningless platform, a positive declaration on no question upon which there was a marked difference of opinion—in short, the plan would have been to slip into power by the oily methods of evasion, profiting by the weakness of the opposition rather than the righteousness of our cause. But a sense of duty, not expediency, moved that body of almost a thousand men. The Democracy has serious business in hand. In national affairs it is not concerned about a question of veracity between two men, nor in state matters with playing purely for the place, in order that the party organization might be controlled on a more expeditious day.

Platform a Contract.
"The Toledo platform was written and is now submitted as a contract with the people. In a statement made to the state central committee in session in Dayton in July, I stated that our platform was a pledge to carry its provisions into law, if we were elected in November, and that the assistance of the organization, state and local, would be invoked if necessary to accomplish the promised legislation. The binding force of this sacred obligation has been impressed upon every county committee that I have addressed. If by suffrage action I become governor of Ohio, every influence of that office and every endeavor on my part will be exerted to write our platform into law.

"In our articles of faith our convention declared for a short ballot. To this end the remaining state offices of legislative rather than constitutional origin should be abolished as elective, and the power of appointment lodged in the plan of separate ballots for state and national tickets is favored. It has worked well in other states. It induces a better order of concentration of interest and insures added vigilance on the part of the voter.

"Home rule for cities, a subject involved in one of the recent constitutional amendments, is a ringing note in our platform, and the endorsement thus given to it was doubtless a factor in its overwhelming ratification by the people. Every student of government endorses this proposition. It is

the very essence of self-government.

Revaluation of Utilities Urged.

"The fourth and fifth declarations refer to taxation, and for the purpose of simplification will be treated together. One provides for the immediate valuation of the property, tangible and intangible, of all public utilities in the state, to the end that rates of service to the public shall be based upon actual values and not fictitious capitalization. The taxation program of Governor Harmon has met with public favor. Our duty is clear to continue the basic principle which forces economy through a reasonable limitation of the tax rate. Certain refinements in the Smith 1 per cent tax law doubtless are suggested by experience, but fundamentally it is sound and will work a distinct public service. The adoption of the constitutional amendment authorizing franchise, inheritance and income taxes opens the door for still further progress in tax matters.

"A portion of this revenue should be left with the counties when collected. The part reserved by the state will enable it, with other regular incomes, to abolish entirely the state levy. The tax commission appointed by Governor Harris recommended among other things the abolition of the state levy. Local tax burdens will by this plan be lessened and the whole system of taxation will be simplified.

"With this achieved the taxing power of the state would be left in the hands of the people who pay the taxes and are, therefore, directly interested in the way public funds are collected and expended. In the matter of assessing at full value public utilities, the thing aimed at is the vicious practice of overcapitalization. With all public utilities, the government, state and federal, is insisting upon a reasonable rate being charged to the public. The reasonableness of the rate can not be determined without first ascertaining the value of the property. If the rates charged are commensurate with the real value, then that valuation should go on the tax duplicate. This law will automatically correct rates, squeeze the water from fictitious issues of stock, and altogether work a wholesome reform to which no reasonable man can object.

Favors I. & R.
"The Initiative and Referendum amendment was endorsed, since which time it has been ratified by the people by a big plurality. Some legislation is needed to put it into use, and this should be done without in the least restricting the operation the state has clearly shown it wants.

"Added vigilance in the protection of women and children in workshops and further attention to the hours of labor are urged in our declaration. This is in simple harmony with the best thought of the nation, which has awakened to the importance of conserving the race.

Popular Election of Senators.
"There is also carried a reaffirmation of the proposed amendment to our federal constitution providing for the popular election of United States senators. Ohio should ratify this measure with such dispatch and enthusiasm as to correctly represent how our people feel about it.

"Good roads were endorsed in these words: 'We favor legislation looking to the improvement of the roads and highways of the state.' This seems to be in harmony with public thought on the subject. The good roads amendment to the constitution was defeated, not because the people are opposed to an extensive and vigorous program of improvement, but from a very manifest fear that the big bond issues might lead to extravagance.

"A most important project is outlined in a plank in our platform which commends the organization and labors of the board of control, urges the abandonment of the present penitentiary, the building of a new one, and its conduct along the advanced lines of penal reform. This is a subject which I have studied for some years, and which will receive vigorous attention should the executive responsibility be placed on me. From many viewpoints our penitentiary is a disgrace to civilization. The state should at once proceed in the utilization of the large tract it owns in central Ohio if it is not now used to good purpose. If it is, then a state should buy not less than 1,500 acres of land—the location being determined by fertility of soil, centrality and shipping facilities. The erection of buildings could proceed in time, so that the drain on public funds would not be burdensome. The convicts should be employed in such activities as will render labor the chief element of cost in what they produce. For illustration, if they manufacture within the institution goods in which the first cost of material is considerable, then we can not advantageously turn to account the labor involved. The farm activity is suggested for three reasons: First, the demand for foodstuffs from other state institutions; second, the prevailing element of labor cost in production; and third, the sanitary and moral benefits to the convicts. We need an entirely new base of operations.

"The present policy suggests neither charity for the unfortunate, cast into disgrace either by an environment not of his own making, or a momentary uncontrollable impulse, nor does the present plan carry into the prisoner's routine anything suggestive of a desire on the part of the state to make him better.

"Would it not be a finer order of justice to place our penitentiary on a paying basis, turn labor to profit, compensate the prisoner for work performed, subtract the cost of his keep, and send the remaining part to the families deprived of support by the tragedy?

"The prisoners also should be worked on the highways, as part of a merit system. Experiments already made in outdoor employment in this state are pronounced successful. They have been eminently so elsewhere. North Carolina rehabilitated her material resources by building good roads on this plan. No state institution in the future should be established without ample land provision. In too many instances in Ohio, fertility of soil was obviously not considered in determining a location. There is no reason, with the arrangement suggested, why these state farms could not become agricultural experiment stations, to insure intensive and profitable tillage of the state soil, and at the same time be of great benefit to farmers in the respective communities.

constant litigation, the injured or dependent escaped the long delays of the law, and the operators admit that they are now saving money under the law. At the same time they have the conscious thought of contributing a distinct service to humanity by reducing the awful waste of human life and promoting industrial contentment.

"There are those profiting by unfair preference and advantage over their fellows who with purse and voice always resist the regulation of business, and the progressive program, certain to be adopted in Ohio, in time, will inspire their propaganda of alarm.

"They represent one extreme type in our political and industrial life and believe that property is entitled to the same exemption from legal control that it previously enjoyed before human rights became involved by a vast industrialism with property rights. Then there is the other extreme type that looks upon property, even though honestly attained, with prejudice and unfairness.

Between these extreme types now comes the true progressive with the common sense idea of moderation, humanity and compromise.

Government through the law

is intended to control society. That is the first fundamental in our civilization. Then why should it not likewise regulate business, which is simply the material product of society? So long as schools and churches and universities, so long as a greater civilization that spurs every fiber of humanity, continue to make life better and sweeter, so long as science continues its subtle play on human development, so long as we are lifted to a higher moral outlook, government must go on with us. It is to be a constant aid, not a bar to our better destiny.

"The way will not be easy in Ohio in carrying out our program of progress, but if the responsibility be cast upon me, I have the faith that the admitted righteousness of our cause will be written in the gratitude of a contented people and a prosperous commonwealth."

Reference should be made to an

other phase of the changes in our constitution. The amendments are in three classes. First, those that become operative automatically; second, those that direct the legislature by the mandate 'shall', to pass certain described laws; and third, those providing that the legislature 'may' enact certain legislation. The second named must be accepted as a command from the people, and any attempt to embarrass or unnecessarily delay legislative action can not be justified by governmental ethics. The word 'may' in the third class is taken to mean that when conditions arise to warrant the remedial action prescribed it shall be taken.

Strengthen Compensation at least

"It is my judgment that at least one amendment which is not mandatory should receive early legislative attention. I refer to the proposal in behalf of workmen's compensation. Either ignorance or mendacity has through misrepresentation lodged some misgivings in the minds of some perfectly well-meaning people as to the underlying principle and operation of this law. One would think that it was some sort of fantastic project, unknown save in our state. It was inaugurated in Germany over one hundred years ago and has been maintained without interruption. It was adopted by every great civilized power on earth before it was even extensively discussed in our country. It is so fundamentally just that society will accept it as a long-delayed act of simple humanity. In our social organization the most striking characteristic is the interdependence as between human units. The carpenter can not get along without the farmer nor can the farmer progress without the merchant, the tradesman and the mechanic. Each performs his function, but is dependent upon the other. Many occupations are more hazardous than others, and yet they can not be eliminated because they form a link in the social and industrial chain. The men who face these hazards are contributing as large, and often a larger share to society than those in safe pursuits, and it seems hardly fair that the unprotected risk should be borne entirely by them.

Society the Beneficiary.

"A finer justice would suggest that society as the direct beneficiary of these dangerous pursuits, bear the financial burdens entailed by accident and accidental death.

"The enlightened thought of today does not endorse the common law principle applicable to the defenses known as 'the fellow servant rule,' the assumption of risk and 'contributory negligence.' Instead our common instincts of justice and fairness dictate that this inevitable situation of tragedy and sadness be lifted from the courts by compelling the payment of certain specified sums for death or accidents in stated occupations for the creation of a protective insurance fund.

"Many states have now adopted it as a compulsory measure. In Ohio our liability board has faced the disadvantageous situation created by the constitutional lack of legislative authority to pass a compulsory act. That limitation has now been removed by amendment.

"In Illinois the mine operators, after the passage of a compulsory act, formed a mutual insurance company of their own, based upon injury rates established by the state, and then they began making closer inquiry into safety devices. As a result accidents were reduced between 60 and 70 per cent. The employer was free from

profit out of their guardianship, a political profit, he observed, as well as an economic profit.

"And this is the kind of government which the working people of this country are asked to look for the betterment of the conditions which surround their lives, and for the regulation of their wages. The biggest trusts in this country are well known to all the working men of America to be the most powerful and the most successful enemies of organized labor. They have sought at every turn, and often successfully sought, to crush it. I wonder if, when 'regulated' by the federal government, they will be more friendly to organized labor than they are now? I wonder what the regulation is to accomplish for the working man through the instrumentality of those who have been their most successful opponents?

"For, after all, the attitude of government towards labor lies at the heart of almost everything that concerns us as a nation. A nation may be said to consist of those who do its daily labor, and America has always boasted that she was the home of free labor, that all were welcome to come to her shores and partake of her unbounded opportunities.

"Shall we substitute for this dream and ambition of ours a regime under which great 'regulated' monopolies shall be forever the chief patrons of labor? Shall we not, on the contrary, assist to set our laboring men free by placing them in a field of varied enterprise, controlled by no man, by no set of men, by no government, where they can look about for opportunity and find it, where they can act as they please, within the limits of right and justice, in their own interests, where an economic democracy will make them feel that they have a vital part in everything that affects the enterprise and the hope and the success of the nation?"

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOGAN ATTACKS BULL MOOSERS

WILSON STRIKES AT MONOPOLIES

Governor Woodrow Wilson was given an ovation, such as seldom has been witnessed at a political meeting in Columbus, when he arose from his place on the platform in Memorial hall to commence his speech. When it subsided he said in part:

"Both the Republican party and the third party subscribe explicitly and ardently to the principle of protection. They admit that there are defects in practice, that some duties are too high, that some extortions have resulted from some schedules of the tariff, but while they are ready to tinker they are not ready to alter in any essential particular the system by which special advantages and privileges in industry have been built up in this country.

"Prices have risen all over the world, but very much faster and very much higher in high tariff countries, where monopoly was protected than in low tariff countries, where competition excluded monopoly. And the chief cause of high prices in America is that the markets are controlled. They can be controlled because the tariff screens them from the economic forces which establish prices in the markets of the world at large.

"No wonder, therefore, that the leaders of the Republican and Progressive parties are saying less about high prices. They dare not, or will not, go straight at the cause of high prices in this country in the remedies which they propose. Government regulation will shield monopoly as well as guide it, and regulation is not freedom.

"The Democrats alone are bold enough and far-sighted enough to see that they must tackle frankly and directly this question. They see as clearly as anyone else sees that business must in our day be done upon a great scale, but they know that there is a size which is natural and a size which is unnatural in business.

"The size which is unnatural is built up upon certain kinds of agreements, certain kind of practices, certain understandings, with regard to control, certain combination of badly developed with better developed factories and mills, which are seldom economical, and whose object is not efficiency. The right and wholesome kind of size comes from natural growth, from the development of a business managed with brains, with the closest study of efficiency and economy, with a sort of statesmanlike knowledge of the markets of the world, and that kind of size is no size of well-informed man fears or is jealous of.

"It is futile to stand for the causes of our present wrongs and weakly propose to control and moderate the results, and yet that is all that our opponents suggest. They even propose to remedy the results by the very means by which they were produced, namely, the partnership of the government in the management of big business. I, for my part, can never bring myself to accept the proposal that the government by regulation shall act through the trusts for the people.

"This is no way in which to restore the confidence of the people. It is only a way in which to provide the people with new guardians, guardians interested above all things in making a

profit out of their guardianship, a political profit, he observed, as well as an economic profit.

"And this is the kind of government which the working people of this country are asked to look for the betterment of the conditions which surround their lives, and for the regulation of their wages. The biggest trusts in this country are well known to all the working men of America to be the most powerful and the most successful enemies of organized labor. They have sought at every turn, and often successfully sought, to crush it. I wonder if, when 'regulated' by the federal government, they will be more friendly to organized labor than they are now? I wonder what the regulation is to accomplish for the working man through the instrumentality of those who have been their most successful opponents?

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"Shall we substitute for this dream and ambition of ours a regime under which great 'regulated' monopolies shall be forever the chief patrons of labor? Shall we not, on the contrary, assist to set our laboring men free by placing them in a field of varied enterprise, controlled by no man, by no set of men, by no government, where they can look about for opportunity and find it, where they can act as they please, within the limits of right and justice, in their own interests, where an economic democracy will make them feel that they have a vital part in everything that affects the enterprise and the hope and the success of the nation?"

Attorney General Hogan noted for his industriousness, his vigorous prosecution of those charged with bribery and other crimes, and his recent successful fight against railroads, spoke at the overflow meeting. He also addressed the audience in Memorial hall a few minutes.

"The situation in the Republican party, which is split into two factions, with a parallel," said Mr. Hogan. "Each is accusing the other of fraud, infidelity, treachery and every other political sin, and at the same time all over the state and country they are intermingling with each other trying to get on the same ticket, trying to crowd each other off, and seeking to take advantage of every position for the mere purpose of promoting individual candidates. Should such a mongrel combination win the people would not know what to expect or whom to hold responsible for results.

"Opposed to the Republican party and to those hanging on to its skirts is the grand old party of the people; the old party that has attended the funeral of many adversaries, and is now watching with some feelings of charity and pity the departure of its heretofore most formidable foe; a foe at whose hands it has often gone down in defeat fighting for principle, but to whom it never surrendered. It has lived through all because it has ever been the party of the people, for the people and by the people, and never could it more justly claim that title than now.

"Standing for the rights of the people is no new platform for Democracy. We have carried the standard of liberty, equality, justice and fair dealing for many years. The standard is not a new one for us. Ours is a united party, a party confident of the soundness of its principles and the justice of its cause.

"The Democracy of this state have the right to ask the support of the people. It will not be denied that Ohio has never been so blessed with honest and efficient government as she has during the present administration.

"It may be said at this time that an investigation of the Ohio statutes will disclose that substantially all the laws enacted in this state the past 25 years in the interest of and for the just protection of the laboring classes have been enacted by Democratic legislatures. Democracy has been the steadfast friends of the toiling masses in this state and are entitled to their warmest support.

Make Rich Pay Taxes.
"This administration has caused millions of dollars to be placed on the tax duplicate that the owners thereof bear their just share of the burdens of government. Favoritism, special privileges and special interest have found no lodging place since the advent of Democracy in Ohio. Public moneys are no longer given to favorite banks. Not one cent of public moneys has been lost the past two years on account of deposits in unsafe places. The funds are deposited with those who pay the most interest for them by competitive bidding.

"Those guilty of crime have been prosecuted without regard to party. Honesty, industry, fidelity and patriotism are at a premium not only in the state house, but in every political division in Ohio. How different were these things 10 years ago? You know it too well for me to tell you.

"Who is it that wants a return to the conditions that prevailed in Ohio a few years ago?"

WANTED

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